

SITUATION WORSE.

Report Comes From Japanese Sources That

1500 Were Massacred

By the Chinese Within the City of Tien Tsen.

The Big Guns are Being Worked Considerably in the Bombardment--The Casualties are Reported as Very Heavy.

All Concessions Belonging to Foreigners Burned--The Russians Occupying the Railroad Stations are Hard Pressed and Reinforcements are Urgently Needed--R. R. Open to Chung Long.

LONDON, JUNE 21--A SPECIAL FROM SHANGHAI SAYS THAT IT IS REPORTED FROM JAPANESE SOURCES THAT 1500 FOREIGNERS HAVE BEEN MASSACRED AT TIEN TSEN.

TWO CRUISERS AT SHANGHAI. WASHINGTON, JUNE 21--THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS A CABLEGRAM FROM CONSUL GENERAL GOODNOW AT SHANGHAI ANNOUNCING THE ARRIVAL THERE OF TWO STEEL CRUISERS. THESE VESSELS ARE SUPPOSED TO BE BRITISH CRUISERS, TO PROTECT THE TOWN IN THE EVENT OF AN ATTACK FROM OUTLYING FORTS.

ALL SAFE IN PEKIN.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 22--PETIT BLEU, STATES THAT A TELEGRAM WAS RECEIVED YESTERDAY BY AN IMPORTANT BRUSSELS FIRM FROM CHINA SAYING THAT ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S RELIEVING FORCE AND THE RUSSIAN COLUMN HAS ENTERED PEKIN SIMULTANEOUSLY. LEGATIONS ARE REPORTED INTACT AND ALL BELGIAN RESIDENTS SAID TO BE SAFE.

CHINESE REGULARS, NOT THE BOXERS.

BERLIN, JUNE 22--ACCORDING TO A DESPATCH FROM SHANGHAI TIEN TSEN IS BEING BOMBARDED BY THE CHINESE REGULARS AND NOT BY THE BOXERS.

CASUALTIES ARE HEAVY.

CHEFOO, JUNE 22--IT IS OFFICIALLY REPORTED THAT THE BOMBARDMENT OF TIEN TSEN WITH LARGE GUNS CONTINUES INCESSANTLY. THE FOREIGN CONCESSIONS HAVE NEARLY ALL BEEN BURNED AND AMERICAN CONSULATE RAZED. THE RUSSIANS ARE OCCUPYING THE RAILROAD STATION BUT ARE HARD PRESSED, AND RE-INFORCEMENTS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED. THE CASUALTIES ARE HEAVY. THE RAILROAD IS OPEN FROM TONG TU TO CHING LONG CHUN HALF WAY TO TAKU.

MISSIONARY MASSACRED.

New York, June 22--Rev. Dr. Leo.

Senatorial Investigation.

Washington, June 22--Senator Platt (Conn.) said: "I have been in consultation with a view of obtaining at the earliest possible moment a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures in the Island of Cuba from its occupation to April 30, 1900, such detailed statement being necessary to any thorough and intelligent investigation as required by the senate resolution directing the same. Every effort is being made by the war department to furnish the information required within the shortest possible time. It is evident that until this is done, the work of investigating by witnesses can not be commenced."

Will Aguinaldo Accept?

Manilla, June 22--Two hundred Filipinos met in Manilla to determine honorable and decorous methods for securing peace. The results were submitted to General MacArthur, who accepted them. The leaders of the meeting will use their influence to induce Aguinaldo to accept the arrangements, which are as follows: Amnesty; the return by Americans to the Filipinos of confiscated property; employment of the revolutionary generals in the navy and militia when established; the application of the Filipino revenues to succor needy Filipino soldiers; a guarantee to the Filipinos of the exercise of personal rights accorded to Americans by their constitution; establishment of civil governments at Manilla and in the provinces; expulsion of the friars.

Bridge Blown Up.

Gunnison, Colo., June 22--The Colorado and Southern Railroad company's trestle bridge across Gunnison river, two and one-half miles above this town, was wrecked by an explosion of giant powder. The explosion is believed to have been caused by sympathizers with the strikers at the Baldwin coal mines in order to prevent the running of trains from the mines.

Wheeler Makes Ready.

Washington, June 22--General Joseph Wheeler was at the war department arranging for the assumption of the command of the Department of the Lakes. He will enter upon the discharge of his duties next Monday.

LOOK

Upon Rathbone as Guilty.

Trouble Ahead

For the Directors of Posts in Cuba.

His Replies to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General

Did not Please That Dignitary, and an Arrest, Pending a Full Investigation, is Not at all Improbable.

Havana, June 22--It is probable that Estes G. Rathbone, the suspended director of posts, will be arrested within the next few days. The postal inspectors assert that they have evidence implicating him beyond any question.

Mr. Rathbone's replies in the course of the examination before Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristol and the inspectors were regarded as very unsatisfactory, more than establishing the suspicions that have been forced upon the investigators during the last few weeks, until proof has accumulated to such an extent as to compel them to look upon Mr. Rathbone as guilty.

It is also understood that the authorities will ask for the extradition of the head of the printing firm at Manila, which sent bills on billheads other than those of the firm, billheads of a purely fictitious firm. The defendants will be Neely, Rathbone, Reeves, Rich and the Manila printer. Rich will be accepted as state's evidence.

At the fiscal's office it was said that the custom house fraud cases would come up on June 23, and would be vigorously pushed. It is understood that the fiscal believes that, with two exceptions, he can secure convictions.

Mr. Bristol has virtually completed his work of investigation. He has had a long interview with Governor General Wood, and the papers and documents were turned over to the fiscal.

Elected at Primaries.

Jackson, Miss., June 22--The first primary election ever held in the United States to select delegates to a Democratic national convention was held in the 75 counties of Mississippi. Five candidates were in the field for places on the delegation. Governor Longino, Senator Money, R. H. Henry and Senator Sullivan were elected.

END

of the Republican Convention.

Got Out a Band

And Made Monkeys of Themselves

In Their Antics After the Nominations Were Finally Made.

The Formal Notification Will be Made July 12th, When the Committee Will Wait on McKinley.

Philadelphia, June 22--The scenes attending the unanimous selections of William McKinley for president and Theodore Roosevelt for vice president were tumultuous in the extreme. Such demonstrations in honor of the nominees of a national convention have never been surpassed, perhaps, in the history of politics in this country.

There were no preliminaries. The wrangle expected over the question of reducing the representation in the south was averted by the withdrawal of ex-Senator Quay's proposition. The great hall became quiet as Senator Lodge, standing before 15,000 eager faces, gavel in hand, announced that nominations for president of the United States were in order. The reading clerk advanced to the front of the platform. When Alabama was called a thin, red-whiskered delegate from that state arose and surrendered the first right to speak to Ohio. A flutter of handkerchiefs filled the air and a cheer went up from the delegates in the pit as Senator Foraker of Ohio strode toward the platform. The air was surcharged with electricity as he mounted the steps. He began to call up the hurricane from the start. When he said the nomination had already been made, that Wolcott and Lodge and the platform had each in turn named his candidate, a great cheer went up. When he said his candidate was the first choice of every man who desired Republican success in November, the roar was like the rush of a heavy sea through a rocky cavern. When he concluded by placing McKinley in nomination, not on behalf of Ohio but of all the states and territories, a clap of thunder shook the building. Below him, all about him, were deafening roars. The previous whistlings of the storm were but the rustlings of a summer night's breeze. The hall was an angry sea of tossing color. Hats were lifted aloft on canes. Umbrellas were hoisted and twisted until they resembled whirling dervishes. On the stage Senator Hanna, his handkerchief in one hand and a fan in the other, was spurring the vast assemblage to new endeavors.

The demonstration, all told, lasted exactly 15 minutes. In length of time it does not compare with the prolonged cheer which went up for Grant in 1880 or Blaine in 1888 or for McKinley in 1896. It is also surpassed in length of time by demonstrations at Democratic conventions.

ANOTHER STORM.

This protracted outburst was but the forerunner of the pandemonium that reigned a moment later when Roosevelt, the man of the hour, mounted the platform to second the president's nomination. When the convention caught sight of him it went off again like a rocket. As he stood there facing the yelling multitude the roar could have been heard for blocks. His first statement was that he rose to second the nomination of William McKinley, who had faced more problems than any president since Lincoln. The convention got on its feet and it was several minutes before he could proceed. When he reached his peroration and with a world of infinite scorn in his voice asked if America was a weakling to shrink from the world work of the world powers, the whole pit echoed "No" in chorus.

Senator Thurston, the Demosthenes of the Senate; John W. Yerkes, an orator from the Blue Grass state, and Governor Mount of Indiana also seconded McKinley's nomination, but before the latter concluded the convention was impatient for a vote and several times tried to hush him down.

Then the roll of states was called and delegation after delegation rose in solid blocks and cast their votes for McKinley. When Chairman Lodge made the announcement that the president had been renominated for the term beginning March 4, 1901, there was the same wild storm which had been raised by Foraker.

When it was over Roosevelt's nomi-

nation for the vice presidency evoked a succession of similar demonstrations. Lafe Young of Iowa, who was with Roosevelt in Cuba, nominated him on behalf of the state which had originally come to Philadelphia for Doliver. His nomination was seconded by Delegate Murray of Secretary Long's state and Delegate Ashton of Washington, which came here for Bartlett. Tripp, Chauncey Depay wound up the oratory on behalf of the state which declared for Woodruff.

At 2:14 the convention, which had done the unparalleled thing of nominating both the candidates for president and vice president unanimously, adjourned.

National Committee Officials.

Philadelphia, June 22--The national committee has re-elected M. A. Hanna chairman. Congressman Dick of Ohio was re-elected temporary secretary. On motion of Senator Scott of West Virginia, George Wiswell of Milwaukee was unanimously elected sergeant-at-arms of the national committee for four years in place of H. L. Swords of New York, resigned. Chairman Hanna was authorized to select from the members of the national committee an executive campaign committee, and the committee then adjourned subject to the call of the chairman. The headquarters of the national committee will be established at Chicago and New York, as in the campaign of 1896.

Chairman Hanna later announced the names of the five members of the new executive committee of the national committee, as follows: Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin; Joseph H. Manley of Maine; N. D. Scott of West Virginia; Harry D. New of Indiana and George L. Shoup of Idaho.

It is expected that the committee to inform President McKinley of his nomination will perform their duty at Canton, O., July 12.

President's Congratulations.

Washington, June 22--The president sent the following congratulatory telegram to Governor Roosevelt: "Your unanimous nomination is a high and deserved success. I extend my heartiest congratulations." Although no definite time has been fixed for the notification committee to wait upon the president and formally notify him of his nomination, it is known that the president has indicated that it would be entirely satisfactory to him if the committee would visit him at Canton on July 12. He and Mrs. McKinley expect to leave here for Canton not later than July 1.

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SHOT

And Shell Being Hurled

Into Tien Tsin

American Consulate Reported Destroyed

And Much Other Damage to the Property of Foreigners

American Vessels in the Pei Ho River Attacked by the Chinese When Bombardment of Taku Forts Began

Washington, June 22--Acting secretary of the navy received a cable message from Admiral Kempf, dated Chefu, June 21, saying that Tien Tsin is being bombarded and that the American consulate as well as much of the foreign concessions are being destroyed. A relief party is en route to Tien Tsin, including 120 American marines under Major Walter.

London, June 22--The United States gunboat Monocacy was two miles up the Pei-Ho river when the international fleet began the bombardment of the Taku forts. According to the Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Express, she was shot through the bows. The correspondent says that Chinese riflemen on both banks of the river attacked her, but unsuccessfully.

The scarcity of authentic news with reference to the situation continues. Admiral Kempf's dispatch to the United States navy department announcing that Tien Tsin is being bombarded was prominently used by the London papers and commented upon as indicating a change for the worse.

The British admiralty does not believe the report of the death of Admiral Seymour, commander of the international relief column, and semi-official assurances are given that there seems to be not the slightest evidence to back up such a report. It is pointed out that Admiral Seymour had sufficient supplies to enable him to get to Peking or to get back. "We are hopeful," says the semi-official announcement, "that since he has not done the latter he has done the former."

A dispatch from Shanghai says: "The consul met to consider the situation, which in the absence of news from Peking is looked upon as particularly threatening. Grave fears still exist as to the safety of the Europeans in Peking. It was agreed to wire to the senior consul at Chefu to communicate with the senior officers at Taku, asking for immediate assistance in communicating direct with Peking, which they believe can be brought about through Sheng, director of telegraphs. They advise that Sheng be asked to explain the interruption of communications."

The stoppage of trade has thrown 10,000 coolies out of work at Shanghai. All the English ladies at Tien Tsin left there Saturday by a train for Taku. Shanghai wires that they had some exciting experiences and would not have gotten through except for the assistance of the Chinese troops. The Boxers made several desperate attempts to attack the train.

Taking advantage of the political disorders bands of robbers are pillaging in the vicinity of Sam Chun. The Chinese authorities are powerless.

Uncle Sam to Keep Out. Washington, June 22--Chinese Minister Wu was seen after his visit to the state department. He said that Secretary Hay had expressed his gratification at the news the minister had brought from Viceroy Liu of the three great Yang Tse Kiang provinces, Kiang Su, Kiang Si and Anhui, to the effect that he, in conjunction with his colleague, Viceroy Chan of the provinces of Hunan and Hu Peh, were fully competent to maintain order and insure protection to all foreigners within their jurisdiction, and asking that no foreign forces be landed within these provinces. Minister Wu said he would reply to Viceroy Liu and repeat Secretary Hay's assurances that no United States forces would invade his territory so long as peace and order are preserved therein.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you have a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you are well. If your bowels open, and do well, force, in the shape of violent physic or purgative, is dangerous.

The best plan for keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent Tonic Good. Do Good Never Sick, Weak, or Grippe. The Whole World for free sample, and booklet on health. Address Sterling Candy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, 224

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

M'CALLA SAVED GILLMORE.

Story from the Philippines Told to President McKinley.

The president while en route to witness the eclipse on the Dolphin was told a very interesting story which reflects great credit on Captain Bowman H. McCalla, who is now gallantly leading the American marines and blue-jackets to the rescue of Americans at Peking. Heretofore the army has received all the credit for the rescue of Lieutenant Gillmore, who had been so long captive among the Filipinos. Captain McCalla, it would appear, played the heroic part in the rescue and was the first naval officer in years to have been made a colonel in charge of infantry, cavalry, artillery, marines and blue-jackets in the field.

The story told to the president by Colonel Webb C. Hayes is as follows: says the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republic:

"With a party of 175 men I was caught in one of the smaller towns and so completely surrounded by several thousand of the enemy that escape was impossible and starvation seemed imminent. We were in such a situation that we could not fight our way through or subsist very long on the short rations we carried. So overwhelming was the force that we realized that to give fight meant death or capture to the entire little gallant band. Our only hope of salvation lay in release by a relief party."

"When we were about abandoning hope of receiving assistance from the rear, the Newark was seen steaming rapidly down the coast and at once began to open up with her secondary battery on the shore of the town. Clearing away the insurgents, the Newark at once, under the protection of her guns, had boats filled with marines and sailors putting for the shore and coming to our assistance. It proceeded to scatter the insurgents and send them fleeing toward the interior. Provisions were at once supplied to us."

"Coming on shore, Captain McCalla drew out pickets and at once assumed charge of the town's defense. At this point Colored Howze came up and with his rations supplied by Captain McCalla was enabled to pursue the enemy and finally rescue Gillmore and his party. But for the Newark and McCalla Gillmore would probably never have been saved, and our little garrison would probably have been slaughtered. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of Captain McCalla."

"But that is not all. Shortly after General Young reached the scene and learning of what Captain McCalla had done at once asked him to assume command with the rank of colonel, to which his naval rank entitled him, of detachments of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Shortly after Captain McCalla was in command of a big army force and operated it successfully for several days."

CHEAP INSURANCE.
Many a man has been insured against Bright's disease, diabetes, or other dangerous ailment by a fifty cent bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure. Take no other. H. F. Vothkamp, corner of North and Main Streets.

EXCURSIONS TO CHAUTAUQUA.
QUA LAKE, JULY 6th
AND 27th, 1900.

The Chicago & Erie R. R. Co., the street Chautauqua Line, will sell round trip tickets on dates given above at \$5.40. Tickets good returning 30 days from date of issue. For time of trains and any other information apply to F. C. McCoy, agent.

Last fall I sprained my left hip while handling some heavy boxes. The doctor I called on said at first it was slight strain and would soon be well, but it grew worse and the doctor then said I had rheumatism. It continued to grow worse and I could hardly get around to work. I went to a drug store and the druggist recommended me to Dr. Chamberlain's Rain Balm. I tried it and one-half of a 50 cent bottle cured me entirely. I now recommend it to all my friends.—F. A. Bobcock, Erie, Pa. It is for sale by all druggists.

EXCURSION.
To the Soldiers' Home at Dayton via H. & D., Thursday, June 28, \$1.50 per round trip. Tickets good going on the 5:45 a. m. train; good returning leaving Dayton at 6:30 p. m. through coaches to the home.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Signature of *Charl. H. Fletcher*

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION,

SATURDAY, JUNE 28,
AT

HIGHLAND PARK

By the King of Aeronauts, Prof. Charles Walcott, of Haverhill, Mass., and leap for life from the clouds, with Parachute Drop from height of over 4000 feet. During the Ascension

Deed of Two House Lots

Will be distributed, which we will execute

FREE TO THE FINDER.

WE SHALL ALSO GIVE

LOTS FREE

To the Handsomest Lady
And the Prettiest Baby

ON THE LAND.

Bring your Family with you and enjoy
the Outing at

HIGHLAND PARK.

The Great Sale now Going on and the Lots
Going Like Hot Cakes.

Special Electric Cars
Daily and Sunday to
HIGHLAND PARK,

Leaving South End every 15 minutes, commencing at 8:00 a. m., passing through Public Square at 8:30, 8:50, 9:10, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5:30.

FREE TICKETS

Can be Obtained at our Office,
In Melville's Drug Store, Corner of Main and High Streets.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Places Where They Have Been Held Since 1832.

BALTIMORE THE SCENE OF TWELVE

It Has Been Called the Convention City—Of Late Years Chicago Has Been More Deserving of the Title. Nominating a President—The First National Convention.

Baltimore has been the scene of 12 national conventions, more than any other city in the United States, says the New York Evening Sun. It came to be called Convention City. The first national convention of the Democratic party was held there in May, 1832. The Democrats convened there again in 1836, 1840, 1844, 1848, 1852, 1860 and 1872. Whig national conventions were held in Baltimore in 1844, 1852 and 1856, and the Republican national convention met there in 1864. Chicago of later years has been more deserving of the title. The Republicans made Chicago their choice in 1860, the famous convention at which Lincoln was nominated. Since then the Windy City has been the scene of the following national conventions: Democratic, 1864; Republican, 1868; Republican, 1880; Republican and Democratic, 1884; Republican, 1888; Democratic, 1892; Republican and Democratic, 1896. New York city seems to be shunned by national conventions. The Democratic convention of 1868 is the solitary record. Kansas City gets its first national convention this year. The Republicans this year went back to the scene of their first national convention, 1856. The Republican national convention of 1872 was also held in Philadelphia. The only other cities in which national conventions of the big parties have been held are Washington (Whigs, 1832), Harrisburg (Whigs, 1836 and 1840), Cincinnati (Democrats, 1856 and 1880) and Republicans, 1870, St. Louis (Democrats, 1876 and 1888), and Republicans, 1890 and Minneapolis (Republican, 1892).

Until the constitutional amendment of 1804 the president and the vice president were voted for on the same ballot, the man with the second highest number of votes becoming vice president. The presidential electors have not always been chosen by popular vote. Before 1800 it was the general custom for the state legislatures to choose the electors, and it was not until 1823 that presidential electors were chosen in nearly all the states by popular vote. As late as 1876 the Colorado legislature chose the three presidential electors to represent that state.

There is nothing in the constitution to prevent any state legislature naming its own electors without appeal to the

SECRET BOOKKEEPING.

How England Transported Troops and Supplies in South Africa.

To debit the imperial government with the usual traffic charges upon troops in passenger trains and upon food, forage and guns would have not only entailed an immense amount of bookkeeping, but it would have put on record for the guidance of disposal persons the movements, number and destinations of our soldiers and a complete betrayal of the weight and destination of the guns and supplies buried to the front, writes Julian Ralph in the London Daily Mail. On this account it was agreed between the government and railway that the latter should charge so much per truck or carriage per mile and that there should be no per capita charges for troops or animals except for the few that went by regular passenger trains. No weight of goods was recorded, the only care being to see that the maximum carrying capacity of the trucks was not exceeded.

In future wars this method will be copied because it combines economy with a secrecy which is valuable beyond computation. I did not verify the figures, but have heard that the prices charged against the imperial government are equal to a penny per man per mile, three-quarters of that sum for a horse and 5 farthings per ton per mile for supplies. The railway department is said not to be losing or profiting unduly by this arrangement.

THE BEST BANK

FOR YOU

Is a Bank of Earth.**A Good Many \$ Are Made in the Mint.**

But more have been made and are being made every day in buying suburban land in just such live towns as Lima, than are made in all of the mints in the world, and from all other causes combined.

Half the Lots Already Sold.
The Others Going Fast.

This is Your Chance. Don't Miss It.

SALE NOW GOING ON.

PRICES FOR THE FIRST TEN DAYS ONLY:

\$35 to \$62 Cash or \$39 to \$69 on Installments.

(The \$79 and \$74 Lots all Sold.)

\$2 to \$5 Down, 50 cts. to \$1 Weekly.

These are Bed Rock Prices
that
Can't Be Duplicated About
Lima.

FREE LOTS IN CASE OF DEATH
FREE GUARANTEED TITLES
FREE LOTS TO BUILD
FREE LOTS OPENING DAY
FREE CONVEYANCE

NO FORFEITURE

For Non-Payment

In case of sickness, loss of employment, or any other reasonable cause.

LOOK AT THE ABOVE INDUCEMENTS

which are good for the first 10 days only, and if you will compare our prices and lots with others on the market you will own one or more lots before you sleep.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE.....HERALD BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.
LIMA OFFICE.....MELVILLE'S DRUG STORE, COR. MAIN AND HIGH STS.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

FREE! FREE!
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FREE! FREE!

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We have placed these goods on sale to introduce ourselves more thoroughly to the careful dressers of Lima. Call and make your selection, only one suit to each person, every garment trimmed in first class shape, perfect fit guaranteed.

The above offer is only good till July 4th, and for cash only.

THOMSON & GILLIS,
THE LEADING TAILORS OVER
BOONE'S HARDWARE STORE.

Not lowest price, but what it does, proves cheapest soap. Fels-Naptha soap does most work, best work, in shortest time, with least rubbing. No boiling or scalding whatever.

or greater.

Fels & Co., Philadelphia.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

Organ of the Democracy of Lima and Allen County.

Issued Every Evening Except Sunday.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUB'L CO.

OFFICE—TIMES BUILDING,
No. 221 North Main Street, Lima, O.
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The Times-Democrat prints daily the regular telegraphic report of the Associate Press.

A MODEL PLATFORM.

The national convention will have to deal with a good many topics that were not touched upon at Columbus. But as far as the Ohio Democrats have covered the ground, they have covered it well.

The Plain Dealer Post is the exponent of western Pennsylvania Democracy, while expressing its views on political questions with independent boldness. In commenting on the proceedings of the Ohio convention, the Post says:

"But it was on the question of platform that the Ohio Democracy showed the best judgment, by placing that sent in line with New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, the four great states of the union, in declaration the coming fight shall be made on the issue of 1896, and not on academic theories. Reaffirming adherence to the Chicago platform of 1896, it defined new and grave issues have arisen, threatening the safety of free government itself, which should command at this time the most serious attention of all patriotic citizens. These issues are briefly and forcibly stated to be imperialism, announced in the doctrine the constitution does not apply to newly acquired territories, and which of itself leads directly to militarism; trusts come second, as arbitrarily controlling production and prices in the interest of combined capitals in the interest of combined capitals as a monster evil that must be wiped out of the land by summary processes. The currency law of the last session, laying the foundation for a national money trust, is denounced as it should be. If trusts are wrong, will not this be the worst of the breed?"

These three declarations, imperialistic militarism and the industrial and proposed money trusts, constitute

the paramount issues of the day. They are the basis of a platform to which the party will march to victory.

The Ohio Democratic platform has commanded more general attention than the platform of any other Democratic state convention so far held, because it is generally regarded as foreshadowing the declarations of the coming national convention on the practical questions of the day, and as indicating an intention to leave "academic theories" for some other occasion.

COXIE, OLD BOY.

The Toledo Blade, the organ of the Republicans of northern Ohio has the following complimentary remarks to make about the newly elected National Republican committeeman chosen by Mark Hanna's orders at Philadelphia.

Yesterday the Ohio delegation to the national Republican convention named George B. Cox as member of the national committee from this state for four years. The vote stood 29 for Cox and 17 against him.

This action was taken by the majority of the delegates to fulfill a promise said to be made by Senator Hanna to Cox, in return for the latter handing over the votes of the Hamilton county delegation in the last convention to secure the nomination of Governor Nash.

One newspaper correspondent, telegraphs to his paper that Cox's selection "was accomplished with ease; as a matter of fact it was practically a ratification of the choice of the party leaders of the state." This is entirely too mild a statement of the case. It was simply the carrying out of a corrupt bargain, made by Senator Hanna, in defiance of the will of the best element of Republican voters in Ohio.

Here we have a very clear illustration of the evil of boss methods in politics. The position of national committeeman from the great commonwealth of Ohio is a high honor. The man chosen should be one who has the respect and confidence of the party. Cox has neither. He is a political chum; a man who has made politics a business, his means of livelihood. His name is a stench in the nostrils of every decent self-respecting voter in the state of Ohio.

Mr. Hanna has made a colossal blunder in forcing the Republican party of Ohio to pay his individual political debts. The voters of that party in

Ohio will have none of Cox in their party affairs, and Mr. Hanna should know it. His long domination in Hamilton county is a disgrace which they keenly resent. They look forward to a day of reckoning and it is coming. Every Ohio Republican will do all in his power to roll up a magnificent majority for McKinley from his own state this year. But there are other years coming, wherein national issues will be subordinate in the campaign, and then there will be a most determined effort to rid the party of bosses and bossism, so far as Ohio is concerned.

ANTICIPATORY NEWS.

Anybody can furnish news of an event after it has occurred, but it requires smooth work to positively forecast the proceedings of a big convention, give them to the public eighteen hours before it happens and not miss a hair's breadth, even to the applause which followed bursts of eloquence.

The Lima Gazette this morning, sleepy and stupid as usual, gave to its readers the result of the nominations in the Philadelphia convention made yesterday morning, and their report does not vary in any issue than that which the enterprising publishers of the Times-Democrat gave on Wednesday afternoon before the nomination had been made. Everything worked out in the convention just as we had expected. The shouting, the waving of plumes, the audience carried away with enthusiasm, and all the et ceteras which were detailed, all came along in order just as they were intended and were described in the bit of anticipatory news given exclusively to our readers of Wednesday evening, eighteen hours before it actually occurred.

THE EVENING PAPER IS THE ONE.

The publishers of the Lima Gazette have become converted to the belief that the paper which furnishes news "not the next day, but the same day" that it occurs is the paper for the people who wish quick action. Now that is just what we have been telling them for the past few years. The evening paper is the one which furnishes the news the day it occurs and does not require readers to wait until next day to hear what has happened the day before. The publishers of the Gazette in an effort to work the rural delivery act on the people makes a confession that the proper theory is to serve the news "not the next day, but the same day," which is a strong argument in favor of the evening paper.

The publication of a number of pictures of men in the Philadelphia North American during the Republican convention there created much amusement among those whose faces were not among those given to the public. In addition to the pictures of Hanna, Platt, Roosevelt, and others in that class, it publishes a lot of others with such descriptive notes underneath as: "He is just an every day, ordinary thief," "this man was in a California jail for eight years," "this is a well known confidence man," "nine years of this man's life have been spent behind prison bars," "here is a well known hotel sneak," "this young man makes a business of darting in and out of hotel rooms, while the guests are at meals." These pictures, sandwiched in with the others, tend to give the aggregation a somewhat mixed appearance.

The organization of new \$20,000,000 sugar trust in New Jersey imposed upon the American people the burden of supporting two huge sugar monopolies instead of one. Eventually no doubt, the original combination and its new rival will coalesce, and another stock watering job will be in order. Then will follow more independent competition, more sugar making corporations and more consolidations. Where the investment of capital is invited by excessive profits there can be no permanent monopoly without including the great agencies of transportation in the conspiracy.

The taxes this year will not be based on the new decennial appraisement, now in progress. This appraisement will have to pass through the hands of both county and state boards of equalization before it can be placed on the duplicate, and this cannot be accomplished before 1901.

The postal service frauds in Cuba now show a shortage of \$35,000, exclusive of the \$40,000 worth of surcharged stamps intrusted to Neely, about which there is no reliable information as to what proportion the destroyed stamps bore to the whole.

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It is said the German voters hold the balance of power in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois, and that on the two issues, imperialism and trusts, they will support the Democratic ticket.

Secretary Long's idea of a "reasonable" price for armor plate for our battleships will probably depend upon the armor trust's idea of a "reasonable" contribution to the republican campaign fund.

Tim Woodruff and his vest have gone back to New York with a badly bursted boom packed away in his satrapa.

The Republicans of Ohio should be proud of their new national committeeman—the notorious George B. Cox.

Your uncle Marcus, no doubt, no thinks he is it.

GREATEST TRADE YEAR

Vast Increase In Both American Exports and Imports.

PREVIOUS RECORDS SURPASSED.

Exports Will Be Nearly \$1,500,000,000 — Imports, Which Also Have Been Heavy, Were Largely Composed of Raw Materials for Manufacturing.

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Representative Littlefield of Maine was put forward to champion the amendment. A few weeks ago he denounced the country by his denunciation of the Republicans for stabilizing themselves in erecting a tariff wall between Porto Rico and the United States. He gained some brief notoriety by his independent stand on the quarter deck of the Republican steamboat, but when Mark Hanna yelled "Low bridge!" Mr. Littlefield promptly ducked.

The defense of the amendment was not satisfactory even to the Republicans. It was characterized by the harshest of partisan animosity, which had the effect, if it had any at all, of solidifying Democratic opposition and defeating the amendment.

It can only be presumed that that was the Republican purpose. It certainly fits in with all Republican action bearing upon the trusts. It is over three years since McKinley entered the White House, yet the Republicans wait until a week of the adjournment of Congress to bring forward legislation dealing with the trust subject.

The minority says that the arch-enemy of the trusts should be dealt with as are those under the antitrust laws or under "trust" orders. They should be denied the marts as the lottery and the swindler are denied the marts.

"Our conclusion is," the report says, "that if the existing laws were enforced much would be done toward lessening the trust evil, but those whose duty it is to enforce these laws will not perform that duty." —National Democrat.

Now Is the Time to Exercise Good Sense in Politics.

It is to be regretted that so many Populists are attached so much more closely to their party organization than to the principles it professes espouses. It ought to make very little difference to a Populist whether Populist candidates are in the field. They should have no chance of election. But it ought to make much difference whether an opportunity to popularize the Democratic party is allowed to go by default.

Within the Democratic party at this moment a struggle between plutocracy and the essential principles of Populism is going on, and every diversion like that of the Populists counts for the plutocracy in that struggle. Every Jeffersonian Democrat drawn away in a wild goose chase for the dubious spoils, the empty honors and the more than doubtful educational advantages of a third party campaign is so much gain for the Whigs who seek again to climb into the saddles of Democratic leadership and dictation. These are times in politics when good sense is quite as important as good motive.

Chicago Public.

Attention was called to the fact, and by a prominent Republican at that Representative McCall of Massachusetts, that such an enormous centralization of power over every combination even to the extent of a partnership would subvert the whole plan of government, practically destroy the remaining rights of states and reduce congress to the most corrupt body the world has ever seen.

An amendment offered by the Democrats to make this could be made to embrace labor unions, farmers' alliances and benefit associations and offered an amendment narrowing the operation of the section to organizations and combinations of capital, but this proposition the Republican leaders refused even the poor privilege of a test vote fearing to have their party put on record on so important a matter.

As to the details of this wonderful year every class of articles shows an increase. Manufactures, as already indicated, will show an increase of more than \$75,000,000, products of agriculture will show an increase of nearly \$50,000,000, products of the mine an increase of nearly \$10,000,000, those of the forest about an equal sum, fisheries are \$2,000,000 larger than last year, and the miscellaneous class shows a marked increase. Probably the largest increase is in manufactures of iron and steel, though cotton will show a considerable increase owing to the marked advance in price. Nearly all grades of manufactures of iron and steel show an advance. Steel rails in the ten months ending with April, 1900, increased from \$4,500,000 to \$6,500,000, structural iron and steel from \$1,350,000 in the ten months ending April, 1899, to \$2,075,000, wire from 100,000 pounds to 195,000 pounds, the increase in value being from \$3,000,000 to \$4,951,000, the advance in price being much greater than that in quantity, and this is true in nearly all grades of iron and steel exports.

Builders' hardware increased from \$6,322,000 to \$7,385,000 and railway engines from \$3,798,000 to \$4,805,000. Wire nails, despite the large increase in price, were more than doubled in quantity of their export, the total number of pounds in the ten months ending with April, 1900, being 77,592,000 against 37,336,000 a year earlier. The total exports of manufacturers of iron and steel will be about \$120,000,000, or more than 20 per cent in excess of last year, despite the frequently expressed fear that the advance in prices would cause a reduction in exports.

Other lines of manufacture show a large advance. Leather and its manufactures show an increase from \$19,000,000 to nearly \$23,000,000 during the period under consideration, and mineral oils an increase from \$40,000,000 to \$56,000,000, though this increase is chiefly due to the advance in price, the quantity exported in the ten months ending with April, 1900, being \$30,000,000 gallons and that for the ten months ending with April, 1900, \$34,000,000 gallons.

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NEWS

Of the City Across
the River.

Society Event

At the Home of Mr. and
Mrs. C. W. Mooney,

At Which a Large Party of
Little People Were
Entertained.

Funeral of the Infant Sherrick Child
Held Today. South Side Talent
Gives an Entertainment
at St. Mary's.

Last evening little Miss Lenora, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mooney, of the south side, entertained about 30 of her little friends from 5 to 8 o'clock in honor of her fourth birthday anniversary. The little guests were chaperoned by a select number of adults and were royally entertained, one feature of special interest being the magickian entertainment given by Rev. Warren. Dainty refreshments were served and the event throughout was a delightful one.

The infant of Mrs. L. S. Sherrick of south Jackson street died yesterday. Funeral service will be preached at Elida today and burial made at Wal-mart Grove cemetery.

The Home department of Grace M. E. church and Sunday school will meet tonight at Rev. Mattheus' corner of William and Elizabeth streets.

William Klinger and family, of west Kirby street had as their guest Elmer Myers and family, of Shawnee.

A recital was given at St. Mary's opera house last evening by the pupils of Mrs. Lenora Evans Crumrine, of south Main street.

P. J. McNamara, head boiler maker at the L. E. & W. shops went to Lafayette, Ind.

J. E. Mell, the south side druggist, had as his guest yesterday, his father, J. C. Mell, of West Carlisle.

Mr. Will Wood, of south Pine street, is entertaining his cousin, John Wood, of Columbus Grove.

R. L. Rutherford's residence on west Kirby street will be occupied by Miles Harper.

Mrs. Elizabeth Grey, of south Main street, who was called to Union City on account of the sickness of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Hill, returned to her home yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Arnold, of Second street, are entertaining Mrs. Maud Townsend and children, of Spencerville, for a few days.

Glover & Winters, the milliners have employed Miss Minnie Humphrey, of Broadway.

Miss Lizzie Langstaff, of south Main took her departure for the country yesterday to visit friends.

T. P. Jones has employed James Thomas as clerk in his grocery.

There were several converts baptised at the south side church of Christ yesterday. Elder Moot, of the Christian Catholic church, of Dowie, performed the ceremony.

T. P. Jones leaves today for Larwell, Ind., where he takes his second treatment in that institution.

Mrs. F. A. Fee, of south Cedar avenue, who has been visiting her mother in Warren county, returned to her home to day.

Mrs. Ed. Genthen, of St. Johns Road, is on the sick list.

Mr. Cloyd Young, an employee, of the Northern Ohio, has as his guest his mother, Mrs. Elmer Young, of Decatur, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lawhead, of St. Johns avenue, are entertaining his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Lawhead, of Delphos, Ohio.

Clyde Napier, of south Elizabeth street, was in Giddingsville today on business.

Mrs. E. McElwane of Bellbrook, is visiting for a few days with Mrs. L. A. Neal of St. Johns ave.

Arthur Musser of Buckland, is visiting for a few days with Grant Hamilton of Second street.

Dressed Chickens at Townsend's.

When you need medicine you should get the best that money can buy, and experience proves this to be Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FROM TAKU TO PEKING.

Lay of the Land Between the Village and the Capital.

CHINESE DEFENSES AT TAKU.

Five Mad Forts With Modern Gun
Firing Guns—Coal Mines at Tong
Shan—Imperial Arsenal of North
China at Pei-Yang—Dangerous
Mountain Passes.

The following description of the country from the mouth of the Pei-Ho river to Peking was written for the New York Journal by Sheridan P. Reed, formerly United States consul at Tien-tsin, China:

The Chinese forts at Taku at a distance resemble nothing so much as a row of mud pies. They are constructed literally of mud bricks mixed with straw and are a pure khaki or mud color. The walls are very thick and strong, and they would resist wouthily a tremendous pounding from the big gunboats, which would have to lie off at least six miles away owing to the shallow water on the bar that forms a natural barrier.

The Pei-Ho, the river which leads to Tien-tsin by a most meandering and serpentine course, empties into the sea between these forts, and its mouth is but 160 yards wide. Of late years the river has so silted up that only very light draft vessels can navigate it.

The forts at Taku are five in number and are equipped with modern quick-firing guns.

Four of these forts are to the south of the Pei-Ho, and one is placed directly at the mouth of this river on the north bank.

In case of bombardment the smaller foreign gunboats that are already inside the river would train their guns on the rear of these forts. The country is absolutely flat.

One can see steamers in the river miles away apparently waiting through the fields, and it is often difficult to decide whether a steamer is going upriver or down.

After entering the mouth of the river one passes, almost directly opposite the foot on the north bank, a little cluster of foreign residences, the majority of which are built, like the forts, of mud.

Half dozen licensed pilots, mostly Americans, and the superintendents of the shipbuilding and repair works of the Taku Tug and Lighter company.

This company is owned and managed by foreigners, with head offices at Tien-tsin. Its plant, which is worth \$1,000,000, consists of a large number of modern tugs and steel lighters, used in lighterizing cargo from steamers which cannot cross the bar and conveying the same, under tow, to Tien-tsin.

This company renders very valuable assistance in times of expected trouble to the gunboats that wish to send marines, ammunition and machine guns to Taku.

A tugboat can reach Tien-tsin from the mouth of the river in six hours, and one of these steel lighters can transport with safety 600 men. It was on one of these tugs that during the China-Japan war the Chinese charge d'affaires and other legation people were conveyed down the river to a place of safety.

The foreign residents of Tien-tsin could be conveyed in like manner at the present time to one of the large warships in the outer anchorage were danger sufficiently threatening.

Proceeding up the river from Pilot Town, one passes on the south a struggling mud Chinese village, known as Taku. Just above this, on the same side of the river, is the Imperial maritime customs station, which is a branch of the customs at Tien-tsin.

This is the capital of the province of Chih-li, in which are situated Tieling and Tien-tsin. Formerly the vicecy of this province lived half the year at Pao-ting-fu.

Yi-hung Chang changed this arrangement and took up his abode the whole year at Tien-tsin, which plan has been followed by subsequent viceroys.

The governor, who is next to the viceroy in power, lives entirely at Pao-ting-fu.

The Russians have a concession to build a railway from Cheng-tung-fu to Tai-Yuen-fu. Of course the construction of this line cannot begin until the Belgians have completed the section of the Hsi-Han road between Pao-ting-fu and Cheng-tung-fu.

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The mines of this company are at Tong-Shan, on the railway which proceeds along the shores of the gulf to Shan-hai-Kuan. Tong-Shan is about 50 miles from Tang-Ku, and the output of bituminous coal is about 3,000 tons daily. These mines supply coal throughout the north of China, and a fleet of vessels belonging to this company carries coal to Japan, Shanghai and Hongkong. Tong-Shan is the residence of Claude W. Kuder, engineer in chief of the Imperial railways, to whose energy and skill in spite of many obstacles the present size of the road is due.

Proceeding west by rail from Tang-Ku, one stops first at the village of Hsi-ho, a distance of four miles. The next stop is at Chung-Liang-Cheng, half way between Tang-Ku and Tien-tsin, 13½ miles from either. Hence the railway from Tien-tsin to Tang-Ku is 27 miles, although the distance by the Pei-Ho river is 60 miles. It is at Chung-Liang-Cheng that report says the Chinese troops are massing, no doubt for the purpose of cutting the railway should foreign troops desire further to use it; also to prevent if possible the capture by foreign troops of the Pei-Yang arsenal, a few miles distant.

This is the imperial arsenal of north China. Here guns and ammunition are turned out. Here is also the naval academy, with several foreign instructors, and a government mint for the coining of silver dollars, fractional silver currency and copper cash.

On route to Tien-tsin this is the first sight that attracts the attention of the globe trotter, as its 27 smokestacks rivet the

eye, rising from the dead level of the Chinese plains dotted only with graves.

The railway from Tien-tsin station proceeds by a double track line to Pei-fang, 30 miles, passing to the north of Hsi-ho and crossing the Pei-Ho at Yangtze, which is distant 17 miles. The bridge here is a very fine piece of work. The girders are of steel, and there are eight spans of 100 feet each. It is looked upon by the Chinese as a wonderful achievement, although it does not equal in magnitude the bridge in the Lan-ho, near Shan-hai-Kuan, or some of the bridges to be found on the Peking-Pao-ting-fu section of the road.

The next stations are at Lo-fan and Lang-fong. From Lang-fong the road makes a detour to the south of the imperial hunting park and Feng-ti is then reached, at which place the road branches south to Pao-ting-fu. Feng-ti is six miles from Peking, and the road terminates at a village called Ma-chia-pa, from whence a troley road 1½ miles long leads to the outer gate of the Chinese city.

At Tien-tsin there are four concessions—Japanese, French, English and German. Our government has no concession. We had one, but relinquished it at the close of the China-Japan war, when Germany requested one, which included ours. The United States consul in Tien-tsin occupies quarters on the British concession. All the other great powers own their consulates. At Tong-Shan, where are situated the coal mines, are also the car works and railway repair shops. Here the rolling stock for the imperial lines is built, everything being made here with the exception of wheels, axles, springs and couplers.

At Shan-hai-Kuan, where the great wall terminates on the Gulf of Pei-chih, are more workshops for bridge construction. Twenty miles this side of Shan-hai-Kuan is the foreign watering place of Pei-tai-ho, lately made a treaty port under the name of Ching-wan-tao. There are at least 200 expensive cottages belonging to the residents of north China, and if there were any foreigners (as there undoubtedly were) in this place when the Boxer troubles began they were in doubt brought back by tugs of the Taku Tug and Lighter company.

The route from Tien-tsin to Tai-Yuen-fu goes through Pao-ting-fu, Cheng-tung-fu, Hsi-ho and Ping-tang-chien. At all times it is a most dangerous route to travel, as from Hsi-ho to Tai-Yuen-fu the road lies through steep mountain passes in the loose rocks. These passes are infested with bandits and robbers, and if any of our missionaries are now in Shansi they will have to rely upon the doubtful protection of the Chinese governor of that province, whose yamen is at Tai-Yuen-fu. When I traveled through these passes four years ago the government, a mighty watch was kept all through these regions.

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Yi-hung Chang changed this arrangement and took up his abode the whole year at Tien-tsin, which plan has been followed by subsequent viceroys.

The governor, who is next to the viceroy in power, lives entirely at Pao-ting-fu.

The mines of this company are at Tong-Shan, on the railway which proceeds along the shores of the gulf to Shan-hai-Kuan. Tong-Shan is about 50 miles from Tang-Ku, and the output of bituminous coal is about 3,000 tons daily. These mines supply coal throughout the north of China, and a fleet of vessels belonging to this company carries coal to Japan, Shanghai and Hongkong. Tong-Shan is the residence of Claude W. Kuder, engineer in chief of the Imperial railways, to whose energy and skill in spite of many obstacles the present size of the road is due.

Proceeding west by rail from Tang-Ku, one stops first at the village of Hsi-ho, a distance of four miles. The next stop is at Chung-Liang-Cheng, half way between Tang-Ku and Tien-tsin, 13½ miles from either. Hence the railway from Tien-tsin to Tang-Ku is 27 miles, although the distance by the Pei-Ho river is 60 miles. It is at Chung-Liang-Cheng that report says the Chinese troops are massing, no doubt for the purpose of cutting the railway should foreign troops desire further to use it; also to prevent if possible the capture by foreign troops of the Pei-Yang arsenal, a few miles distant.

This is the imperial arsenal of north China. Here guns and ammunition are turned out. Here is also the naval academy, with several foreign instructors, and a government mint for the coining of silver dollars, fractional silver currency and copper cash.

On route to Tien-tsin this is the first sight that attracts the attention of the globe trotter, as its 27 smokestacks rivet the

MOTIONS

Were the Order of Day
in Common Pleas.

Bowsher Damage Suit Has
an Inning in Court.

A. C. Baxter Takes Advantage of
Recent Decision of the Supreme
Court Relating to Assess-
ment Cases.

Judge Cunningham held another session of court in his private office yesterday and granted a divorce to Mrs. Amelia Butter of Delphos. Several charges were preferred against the husband, Newton Butter, chief among which was that he had failed to furnish the necessary support. Judge Cunningham, at the conclusion of the case stated that the plaintiff would be awarded a decree on general principles.

CROSSLY ESTATE.

T. T. Mitchell, M. E. Boysell and Peter C. Beach, who were appointed to appraise the real and personal property of Ross Crossley, deceased, have made their report to Probate Judge Miller. The total appraisement is \$50,849.56, of which \$49,360 is real estate.

IN PROBATE COURT.

S. A. Baxter an administrator of the estate of Carrie E. Baxter, and A. C. Baxter, as guardian of the deceased's children, have filed their separate accounts.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Edward J. Thompson, aged 25, of Gomer, and Minnie E. Watkins, aged 23, daughter of Wm. E. Watkins, of Sugar Creek township.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Fristee & Kramer to Watson Hooker, lots 5090, 5091, 5092, 5093, 5094 and 5095 in Carr's addition Lima; \$550.

Edward Hollingr to Ella Heunon, one acre in Shawnee township; \$10.

Charles B. Dodge to Sherman Miller, lots 50 and 51 in Highland Park; \$142.

Laura Stewart to Alex. Stewart, quit claim to 20 acres in Monroe township; \$555.

R. L. Zimmerman to Jane McCoy, quit claim to 55 acres in Perry township; \$920.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Prices For June 21.

Chicago.

Cattle—Good prime steers, \$5.05-\$7.00; poor to medium, \$4.00-\$4.75; mixed steers, \$3.00-\$4.00; fatteners, \$2.00-\$2.50; bulls, \$2.00-\$2.50; calves, \$5.00-\$6.00.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$5.00-\$5.50; good mixed, \$5.00-\$5.50; choice, \$5.00-\$5.50; hams, \$2.00-\$2.50; bacon, \$1.50-\$2.00; lard, \$1.00-\$1.50; trotters, \$1.00-\$1.50; calves, \$5.00-\$6.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wefters, \$8.00-\$10.00; fair, \$6.00-\$8.00; lambs, \$6.00-\$8.00.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$4.65-\$4.75; corn—No. 2, \$4.00-\$4.25; oats—No. 2, \$3.50-\$4.00.

Cleveland.

Hogs—Mixed Yards and medium, \$5.25; pigs, \$5.00-\$5.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Choice hand yearlings, \$5.25-\$6.50; fair, \$4.00-\$4.50; lambs, \$3.00-\$3.50; colts and comers, \$3.00-\$4.00; fair to good mixed, \$5.25-\$6.50; lambs, \$3.00-\$3.50.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$5.00-\$5.50; heavy hogs and heavy Yorkers, \$5.50-\$6.00; lambs, \$3.00-\$3.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wefters, \$4.00-\$4.50; fair, \$3.00-\$3.50; lambs, \$2.00-\$2.50.

OIO IN CONGRESS

of the counties of Perry, Franklin, Muskingum and Franklin, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of H. G. Jewett. In 1850 he ran as the Whig candidate against James M. Gaylord, Democrat, in the Thirteenth district, and so great was his popularity that he came within a few votes of being elected against an immense adverse Democratic majority. In congress he took a high rank among the members, and was given a place on the judiciary and other important committees of the house.

FRANCIS C. LEBLOND.

Francis C. Leblond was born in Knox county, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1821, and educated himself for a period, during which he saved sufficient money out of his earnings to take a course in the Norwalk academy. He studied law and supported himself by teaching until he was admitted to the bar in 1844, being examined in the supreme court by Edwin M. Stanton, afterward secretary of war.

His examination indicated his thorough mastery of the profession, and bespoke him the brilliant professional career which followed. He located in Celina, Mercer county, and was made prosecuting attorney and called to other important local trusts. He spent the remainder of his life in active practice at Celina, and was held in the highest esteem.

In 1862 he was elected to the Thirty-third congress as a Democrat from the Fifth district, Mercer, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize, Hardin, Hancock and Wyandot counties, and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth from the same district, and then voluntarily retired to the more congenial pursuits of life as a congressman he displayed marked abilities.

EPHRAIM R. ECKLEY.

General Ephraim R. Eckley, a prominent citizen of Carroll county, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1812, and in addition to local trusts, was honored with many public positions by the voters of his county and district, and discharged all the duties imposed upon him with rare fidelity. He was a Whig, and afterward a leading Republican. In the civil war he was colonel of the Twenty-sixth O. V. I., and was made a brigadier general.

He was a member of the state senate in the Forty-second general assembly and was successively re-elected up to the Forty-ninth, and was a member of the house from Carroll county in the Forty-first.

In 1852 he was elected to the Thirty-eighth congress from the Seventeenth district, Carroll, Columbiana, Scioto and Jefferson counties, and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth in 1861 and the Forty-first in 1863 from the same district. Both in the legislature and in congress he was an efficient and painstaking legislator. He served under General Rosecrans during the civil war in 1862, and under General Sheridan in 1863. He served on the common pleas bench prior to entering congress. He is living in quiet retirement at his home in Carroll county in the closing year of the century.

JOHN O'NEILL.

John O'Neill of Zanesville was among the brightest men who ever came to the bar in that section of the state, and has but few rivals anywhere as an advocate or as a profound reasoner before the courts. His oratorical powers were not only of the highest order but had the forcible quality of concentration of thought and vividness of expression. In the debate of his brilliant powers he could compress more eloquence and pointed statements into an address of half an hour than any man at the bar, and he often consumed more than that length of time in his greatest forensic efforts.

He was born in Philadelphia, December 17, 1812, removed to Frederick, Maryland, and afterward to Zanesville, where he entered the law office of Edward Shultz, was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession soon after attaining his majority, and still remains one of the ornaments of the Zanesville bar, respected and trusted by all, and so continued until the close of the century.

He was elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-eighth congress in 1832 from the Thirteenth district, Muskingum, Licking, Coshocton and Hocking counties, and served but a single term in congress, where he acquitted himself with great credit.

In 1833 he was elected to the Sixty-sixth general assembly as a senator from the combined Fifteenth and Sixteenth Senatorial districts, and was elected to the Sixty-seventh two years later and chosen president pro tem of his organization.

JOSEPH W. WHITE.

Of Guernsey county served out a single term in congress, having been elected to the Thirty-eighth in 1832 from the Sixteenth district, made up of the counties of Guernsey, Belmont, Noble, Harrison and Tuscarawas. He was born in Harrison county in 1802, and died in Guernsey county in 1832. He was a lawyer by profession.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

James Abram Garfield was the third member of congress from Ohio elected to the presidency. He was born in Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1831, and died in Elberon, N.J., Sept. 19, 1881, the result of a murderous shot fired by the assassin Guiteau, July 2, 1881. His remains lie buried in Lake View cemetery, Cleveland.

"He made his way" in life, and rose to distinction through his own efforts and indomitable will. When a boy he worked on a canal boat as a driver and spent his leisure hours in study. At the time he was in the employ of Governor Tod. In 1849 he entered the Geauga seminary at Chester, and supported himself by doing odd jobs as a carpenter's or blacksmith's helper, as opportunity offered. During vacations he did farm and other manual labor, and occasionally taught school.

He entered Hiram college in 1851, and Williams college in 1854, from which he graduated in 1856. He was ordained a minister in the Campbellite church, and after his graduation taught Greek and Latin in Hiram college, and subsequently became its president. He read law with Albert Gallatin Riddle at Cleveland and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was elected to the senate of the Fifty-fourth general assembly from the Twenty-sixth Senatorial district, Portage and Summit counties, in 1858.

At the breaking out of the civil war he was commissioned Lieutenant colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and had a brilliant military career, having been made a major general by successive promotions. He participated in the actions at Middle Creek, Ky., Shiloh, Corinth, Chickamauga and many other minor engagements, in all of which he distinguished himself. He resigned his military commission Dec. 2, 1862, to take his seat in congress. His health had been shattered, and his friends, without solicitation on his part, had elected him to the national house.

He was elected as a Republican, and at once became a conspicuous figure on the floor of the house, delivering a forceful speech a few weeks after entering the body. His oratory was of a high order, and his arguments were strong and often unanswerable by his opponents.

He was elected in 1863 to the Thirty-eighth congress from the Nineteenth district, Portage, Trumbull, Geauga and Ashtabula counties. He was elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second from the same constituency. In 1872 the Nineteenth district was made up of Portage, Ashtabula, Trumbull, Lake and Geauga, and he was chosen to the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth, always by overwhelming majorities.

During his eighteen years of continuous service in congress he served on all of the important committees of the house, and was, at different times,

chairman of the committees on military affairs, banking and currency, ways and means and others. In 1876 he was chosen a member of the electoral commission which settled the disputed presidential succession between Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden, and was one of the eight out of fifteen voting to seat the former.

On the 13th of January, 1880, he was elected United States senator by the legislature, but renounced the offer before the beginning of the term to accept the presidential nomination, and at the November election of that year he was elected president over Major General Winfield S. Hancock.

In March, 1881, shortly after his inauguration, a bitter controversy was precipitated between his administration and Senators Platt and Conkling of New York, over the appointment of William H. Robertson as collector of the port of New York, and the two senators resigned, as a protest and both stood for re-election and both were defeated, thus inducing President Garfield's action. Inter-party bitterness rose to a dangerous degree, which culminated on the 2d day of July, 1881, when a probably insane partisan named Guiteau fired a pistol shot into the president in the railway station building at Washington, inflicting fatal injuries. He lingered in great agony until the 19th of September, when he died of blood poisoning.

This being the second president assassinated, the horror and indignation of the entire nation knew no bounds, and when he died, all party lines and divisions were washed out by the great flood of national grief.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes was the second member of congress from Ohio to be elected to the presidential office. He was born in Delaware, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1822. His father, Rutherford Hayes, migrated from Vermont to Ohio in 1811, and engaged in merchandising in Delaware, but died in 1822.

The younger Hayes removed with his mother to Fremont, or Lower Sandusky, in 1827, where he helped to support himself, and secured the rudiments of an education, and later attended the Norwalk academy, the entered Kenyon college, and was graduated in 1840. He immediately tried himself for entrance into the law school at Harvard, from which he graduated in 1845. He was a Republican in politics, and became a leader of his party in the state.

He was admitted to the bar at Marietta in 1845, and began the practice at Fremont in 1846 as the partner of General Ralph P. Taft. In 1853 he removed to Cincinnati, where he quickly rose to eminence in the legal profession. He was city solicitor of Cincinnati from 1853 to 1861.

At the outbreak of the civil war a military company was formed from the membership of the Literary club of the Queen City and Hayes was chosen captain. His company was assigned to the Twenty-third regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry, and he was commissioned major.

In his gallant service in Virginia and West Virginia, and his regiment participated in nearly all the important actions in the Shenandoah valley under General Sheridan, including the battles of South Mountain, Winchester, Cedar's Mountain, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In the meantime he was promoted to the command of the regiment. General Adam Beddoe, of General Grant's staff, in his Military History of Grant says of Colonel Hayes:

"For gallant and meritorious service in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Colonel Hayes was promoted to the rank of brigadier general of volunteers, and brevetted major general for gallant and distinguished service during the campaign of 1864 in W. Va. of Virginia, and particularly in the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek."

He commanded his brigade for more than two years. In 1863 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth congress from the Second district, a part of Hamilton county, and in 1864 was re-elected from the same district to the Forty-first. While in congress he served on a number of the important committees of the house and his name was eagerly sought after by the party leaders on all perplexing questions.

He was nominated for congress in 1872 against his protests, and was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Henry P. Barnard, in the Second district. In 1873, after his defeat, he removed from Cincinnati to Fremont, where he had inherited considerable property, and there he continued to reside during the remainder of his life.

In 1874 he was the Republican candidate for governor of Ohio, and was elected over Almon G. Thurman, Democrat, by a vote of 242,685 to 240,612. In 1876 he was again the Republican candidate for governor, and was elected over George H. Pendleton, Democrat, by a vote of 236,641 to 228,579. In 1877 he was the Republican candidate for governor, and defeated William Allen, Democrat, by a vote of 287,817 to 242,273.

It is a coincidence that General Hayes was the only man elected three times to the office of governor during the century, and on each occasion he was elected over a man who was a United States senator. Allen previous to, and Thurman and Pendleton subsequent to the gubernatorial election. When Thurman was defeated in 1867, a Democratic legislature was chosen, which elected him to the senate.

In 1876 General Hayes was the Republican candidate for president, and carried Ohio over Samuel J. Tilden of New York by a vote of 320,685 to 320,182. He was nominated on the seventh ballot in the national Republican convention which met in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 14, 1876.

In accepting this nomination Mr. Hayes pledged himself, from patriotic motives, to the one-term principle and in these words:

"Believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the early presidents can be best accomplished by an executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election. I desire to perform what I regard as a duty in now stating my inextensible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term."

"In furtherance of the reforms we seek, and in other important respects, a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the constitution prescribing a term of six years for the presidential office, and forbidding re-election."

A bitter and threatening controversy arose over the election, which required the wisest and most conciliatory statesmanship to adjust, so as to avert civil commotion. In a letter to Senator John Sherman, Nov. 27, 1876, Governor Hayes said: "You feel, I am sure, as I do about this whole business. A fair election would have given us about 45 electoral votes—at least that many. But we are not to allow our friends to defeat our courage and fraud by another. There must be nothing crooked on our part. Let Mr. Tilden have the place by violence, intimidation and fraud, rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the severest scrutiny."

The canvassing board of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina declared Republican electors chosen, and certificates of these results were sent by the governors of those states to Washington. Governor Hayes had a majority of one in the electoral college. But the Democrats charged fraud, and certificates declaring the Democratic electors elected were sent to Washington. The house (Democratic) and the senate (Republican) then concurred in an act providing for a commission composed of five representatives, five senators and five judges of the supreme court, to have final jurisdiction. The commission refused to go behind the certificates of the governors, and by a vote of eight to seven declared in favor of the Republican electors, and President Hayes was inaugurated March 5, 1877.

The administration of President Hayes, although unsatisfactory to many politicians, was a wise and conservative one, meeting with the approval of the people at large. By the withdrawal of Federal troops and restoration of self-government to the southern states, it prepared the way for a revival of patriotism and the remarkable material development that ensued.

After leaving the presidency Mr. Hayes lived in quiet retirement at Fremont. He was identified with the management of numerous educational institutions and the public benefactions of the state. He died at Fremont, the lieutenant governor.

RUFUS P. SPALDING.

Rufus Paine Spalding, statesman and jurist, was born in Tisbury, Duke county, Massachusetts, May 3, 1798. His father removed to Connecticut and there he attended the Plainfield and Colchester academies, until he was fitted for Yale college, from which he graduated in 1817, and was later admitted to the practice of law.

He went to Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1819, and began the practice at that place. In 1821 he removed from Arkansas to Ohio, and began the practice at Warren. A few years later he located at Ravenna, where he commanded an immense practice for many years, and finally located at Cleveland, where he died August 29, 1866.

In political affiliations he was a Democrat, and was one of the leaders of that party in the state for many years. He was of strong Free Soil propensities, like Salmon P. Chase, one of his co-peers, and was often at variance with the leaders of his party on the slavery question. In all other respects

he agreed with it. He was what was known as a War Democrat, at the breaking out of the great civil war, and advocated its vigorous prosecution, acting with the Republican party, but retaining his Democratic views on all the great economic questions of the period.

He was elected to represent Portage county in the Thirty-eighth general assembly in 1850, and was again elected in 1851, and was speaker of the Forty-first general assembly, which met in extraordinary session on the 25th of July, 1852, and adjourned under dramatic circumstances on the 12th of August. The Whig members resigned in a body for the purpose of breaking a quorum in the house, and to prevent the reapportionment of the state for congressmen. In declaring the house adjourned Speaker Spalding delivered an impassioned speech in which he declared the action of the recusant members as revolutionary and subversive of law and good government. The redistricting bill had been agreed on by the majority, but there was a constitutional requirement that two-thirds of the members of each house was necessary to form a quorum. Thirty of the members of the house had resigned and refused to answer to their names upon a call of the roll, and the bill remained in a state of suspended animation until the assembling of the Forty-first general assembly, which was overwhelmingly Democratic, when it was duly enacted into a law. The second constitution provided that a majority of all the members elect to other house should constitute a quorum, thus making it impossible for a party minority to break it.

Mr. Spalding was elected a judge of the supreme court by the legislature in 1848, and held the office until 1852. In 1852 he was elected to the Thirty-eighth congress from the Eighteenth district, Cuyahoga, Summit and Lake counties, and was re-elected from the same district to the Thirty-ninth in 1854 and the Forty-first in 1856. He was recognized as one of the ablest men in congress during his services in that body. Upon his retirement he resumed the practice of his profession, and was identified with all of the great material interests of the city of Cleveland up to the time of his death.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE OF LOGAN.

Judge William Lawrence of Bellefontaine was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1818. He graduated from Franklin college in 1833. He studied law and was admitted to the bar upon attaining his majority. From 1856 to 1861 he was Judge of the court of common pleas in the Third judicial district, and was reporter of the supreme court of Ohio for 12 years. He commanded the Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer infantry in the Civil war. He was first comptroller of the treasury from 1859 to 1865, and inaugurated the system of publishing the decisions of the department for reference. He was the author of several works, among them being the "Law of Religious Societies and Church Corporations" and the "Life and Public Services of John Sherman".

In 1861 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth congress from the Fourth district, comprising Logan, Darke, Shelby, Champaign and Miami counties, and was re-elected in 1863 to the Forty-first, and in 1865 to the Forty-second. In 1867 he was first elected to the Forty-third congress from the Eighth district, composed of Logan, Champaign, Clark, Madison and Miami counties, and was re-elected from the same district in 1874 to the Forty-fourth.

In congress he succeeded in securing the public lands to actual settlers; that Indian treaty sites of these lands should be prohibited, as they were by act of March 3, 1871, thus breaking up one of the most gigantic agencies for squandering the public lands and creating monopolies. On the 7th of July, 1876, he carried through the house a bill, called the "Lawrence bill," requiring the Pacific Railroad companies to indemnify the government against liability and loss on account of the government loan of credit to the companies, as estimated, of \$150,000,000. The railroad companies resisted this, employing Hon. Lyman Trumbull of Illinois and Hon. William M. Evarts of New York, and others, whose elaborate argument before the Judiciary committee was met by a voluminous report and speech by Judge Lawrence, answering every opposing argument.

He ranked among the most eminent jurists of his age. His knowledge of law was thorough and profound, and his decisions became precedents. Previous to entering congress he served with great distinction in the legislature of Ohio, having been a member of the house in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth general assemblies, and a member of the senate in the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth. After retiring from the treasury department he resumed the practice of law in Bellefontaine, and continued to be one of the active leaders of the Republican party of the state up to the close of the century, and was the special champion of the protection of American wool, of which he was a large producer. He died at Kenton, Ohio, May 8, 1890, still in the practice of his profession.

READER W. CLARK.

Reader W. Clark was a man of local prominence and held in high esteem by the people of Clermont and adjoining counties. He served in the house of representatives in the Thirty-ninth and Forty-first general assemblies. In 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth congress from the Sixth district, composed of the counties of Clermont, Brown, Highland and Clinton counties. He was a Republican. In 1865 he was re-elected to the Forty-first congress from the same district. He was an industrious, able and painstaking legislator. He was born in Bethel, Ohio, May 18, 1812, and died May 23, 1872.

RALPH P. BUCKLAND.

Ralph P. Buckland of Fremont was born Jan. 29, 1812, in Leyden, Mass., and was carried to Ohio by his father when he was but a few months old.

He lived during his boyhood in Portage county, and was educated at Kenyon college, after which he studied law and was admitted to the practice in Canfield in 1837, when he located at Fremont and quickly rose in his profession. He was a Whig, and attended the Whig national convention in 1848, which nominated General Zachary Taylor to the presidency. He was elected to the Ohio senate in 1853, and served during the Fifty-second and Fifty-third general assemblies.

At the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, he recruited the Seventy-second Ohio volunteer infantry, and was commissioned colonel. He was made a brigadier general, Nov. 29, 1862, for gallant conduct, and commanded the famous "Buckland Brigade." He was in command of Sherman's Fourth brigade at the Battle of Shiloh, and participated in the sieges of Vicksburg and many other important engagements. He was brevetted major general in 1865, and on the 9th day of January of that year resigned his military commission to take his seat in congress.

He was elected to the Thirty-ninth congress in 1854 from the Ninth district, Sandusky, Crawford, Huron, Seneca and Ottawa counties, by the Republicans, and was re-elected to the Forty-first in 1856 from the same district. In 1857 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes to the presidency.

He was president of the

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, KANSAS CITY, MO., JULY 4th.



Face Humors

Pimples, blackheads, simple rashes, red, rough hands, falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by Cuticura Soap, a sure preventive of inflammation and clogging of the pores.

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Wall Paper.

The largest line, the best goods, the biggest assortment. Prices—from as low as the lowest, to as high as you wish to go.

CITY BOOK STORE,
WOOLEY & RAMSTER, Prop.

LOCAL TIME CARD.

No.	Arrive.	Depart.
12 Daily	2:20 p.m.	2:20 a.m.
13 Daily	5:35 a.m.	5:35 a.m.
14 Daily ex ^t Sunday	8:55 a.m.	8:55 a.m.
15 Daily	11:25 a.m.	11:25 a.m.
16 Daily ex ^t Sunday	1:25 p.m.	1:25 p.m.
17 Daily ex ^t Sunday	4:45 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
18 Sunday Only	7:45 a.m.	7:45 a.m.
19 Sunday Only	9:45 a.m.	9:45 a.m.

SOCIAL.

No.	Arrive.	Depart.
1 Daily	2:30 a.m.	2:30 a.m.
2 Daily	5:35 a.m.	5:35 a.m.
3 Daily ex ^t Sunday	8:55 a.m.	8:55 a.m.
4 Daily	11:25 a.m.	11:25 a.m.
5 Daily ex ^t Sunday	1:25 p.m.	1:25 p.m.
6 Daily	4:45 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
7 Sunday only	7:45 a.m.	7:45 a.m.
8 Sunday only	9:45 a.m.	9:45 a.m.

C. H. & D. R. R.

NORTH.

No.	Arrive.	Depart.
1 Daily	2:20 p.m.	2:20 a.m.
2 Daily	5:35 a.m.	5:35 a.m.
3 Daily ex ^t Sunday	8:55 a.m.	8:55 a.m.
4 Daily	11:25 a.m.	11:25 a.m.
5 Daily ex ^t Sunday	1:25 p.m.	1:25 p.m.
6 Daily	4:45 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
7 Sunday only	7:45 a.m.	7:45 a.m.
8 Sunday only	9:45 a.m.	9:45 a.m.

P. P. W. & C.

EAST ROUND.

No.	To New York daily	Arrive.	Depart.
1 Daily	7:20 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
2 Daily ex ^t Sunday	8:55 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
3 Daily ex ^t Sunday	11:25 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
4 Daily	1:25 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
5 Daily	4:45 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
6 Daily	7:45 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
7 Sunday only	9:45 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.

In Effect 12 o'clock noon May 27, 1900.

WORLD.

No.	To New York daily	Arrive.	Depart.
1 Daily	7:20 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
2 Daily ex ^t Sunday	8:55 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
3 Daily ex ^t Sunday	11:25 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
4 Daily	1:25 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
5 Daily	4:45 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
6 Daily	7:45 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
7 Sunday only	9:45 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.

EAST RAILROAD.

No.	To New York daily	Arrive.	Depart.
1 Daily	7:20 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
2 Daily ex ^t Sunday	8:55 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
3 Daily ex ^t Sunday	11:25 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
4 Daily	1:25 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
5 Daily	4:45 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
6 Daily	7:45 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
7 Sunday only	9:45 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.

ERIE RAILROAD.

No.	To New York daily	Arrive.	Depart.
1 Daily	7:20 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
2 Daily ex ^t Sunday	8:55 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
3 Daily ex ^t Sunday	11:25 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
4 Daily	1:25 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
5 Daily	4:45 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
6 Daily	7:45 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
7 Sunday only	9:45 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MCH. 11, 1900.

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

No.	To New York daily	Arrive.	Depart.
1 Daily	7:20 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
2 Daily ex ^t Sunday	8:55 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
3 Daily ex ^t Sunday	11:25 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
4 Daily	1:25 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
5 Daily	4:45 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
6 Daily	7:45 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
7 Sunday only	9:45 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.

TRAIN'S WEST.

No.	To New York daily	Arrive.	Depart.
1 Daily	7:20 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
2 Daily ex ^t Sunday	8:55 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
3 Daily ex ^t Sunday	11:25 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
4 Daily	1:25 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
5 Daily	4:45 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
6 Daily	7:45 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
7 Sunday only	9:45 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.

TRAIN'S EAST.

No.	To New York daily	Arrive.	Depart.
1 Daily	7:20 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
2 Daily ex ^t Sunday	8:55 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
3 Daily ex ^t Sunday	11:25 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
4 Daily	1:25 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
5 Daily	4:45 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
6 Daily	7:45 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
7 Sunday only	9:45 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.

QUICK RELIEF FOR ASTHMA.

No.	To New York daily	Arrive.	Depart.
1 Daily	7:20 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
2 Daily ex ^t Sunday	8:55 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
3 Daily ex ^t Sunday	11:25 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
4 Daily	1:25 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
5 Daily	4:45 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
6 Daily	7:45 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
7 Sunday only	9:45 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	2:10

FATE

Had Frightful End in Store.

Just a Wire

But, Prized With an Instant Death,

It Sent Its Life-Taking Fluid Into the Nerves of an Innocent Lad.

A Frightful Tragedy Enacted Last Night in the Electrocution of Eleven-Year-Old Frank Antrim.

The life of Frank Antrim, the eleven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Antrim of Lima, was snuffed out in the "shock of an eye last night" by the jolt of the current which clattered down wire. The accident was reported to power meal counter a few minutes before ten o'clock, and a quarter of an hour later a Times reporter neveror reached the scene of the frightful tragedy which had its occurrence on east Franklin street just across the C. H. & D. road to the L. I. W. It was a heart rending spectacle made more so by surrounding conditions as the disfigured boy lay at the mud at the crossroads uprooted from a towering tree and the grim scene was set up in the dim rays of a single lantern.

Details of how the accident occurred were learned from the conversations of the four boys who were with him at the time. In the party was an old brother James, Charles Godber, Clayton Sanders and Frank Sanders. All were going east on Franklin street just as they neared the corner of Lincoln Avenue when they noticed a spattering of sparks and fire in the grass on the left side of the walk. The Antrim boy ran to the spot ahead of the rest followed by one or two of the others but the Godber boy yelled for them to stay away, as it occurred to him at once that it might be a fire. His warning came in time as young Antrim with his eyes on the burning fire failed to notice the death that stretched across the walk and he ran into the wire which must have struck him full in the breast.

The shock threw him several feet and he fell face downward in the mud about six feet from the boardwalk. The other boys were badly frightened and Sanders, forgetful of consequences would have taken hold of the wire to pull it away had he not been stopped just as he reached out his hand. Had he merely touched the wire enough volts would have been sent through his body to have killed him instantly.

DEADLY BOLT

Burned Through Clothing and Cooked the Flesh.

That young Antrim was instantly killed beyond question and although his companions saw his body twitch several times and his head move up and down once or twice, it was only the effect of the current on the responding nerves. Instant relief from his predicament could not have saved him; and even had the shock thrown him clear of the wire, the current that ran its sinuous course through his body was sufficient to have baffled all attempts at resuscitation.

Judging from the burns on the body the first contact of the wire must have been down the right side of the neck and across the breast, just in the position the wire hung from the electric light pole. The boy's shirt and suspenders were burned through and beneath the skin and flesh was cooked. A red and blistered seam ran up and across his neck. The left hand also came in contact with the wire and must have lain on it as it collied about the body after the fall. The fingers at the knuckles were almost burned through, two of them hanging by mere threads of cooked flesh. There were no other marks on the body.

POLICE NOTIFIED

And the Body Removed by Undertaker Greenan

A. W. Jacobs, the barber, passed a moment after the accident, and after warning the other boys to be careful, hastened to a telephone and notified the police station. Patrolman Roberts, who is acting in the capacity of Lieutenant during officer Wingate's illness, sent a call for Grosjeans ambulance, also Coroner Burton and also com-

municated with the Electric Light company's office. The current was shut off at the power house at once, but even with that precaution Manager Ed Townsend and Lineman Deck Moyer who repaired to the scene, kept every body away from the dangling wire and tied it up with ropes in such a manner that it left them free to examine into the cause of the accident.

Officer Gardner also reached the scene, while on his beat, and found the boy's clothing smoldering. The current had been shut off and he extinguished the flames, also turned the boiler over and placed it on the grass out of the mud. The group of horrified spectators had increased to a score or more by the time the ambulance arrived and Mr. Grosjeans superintended the removal of the body to his establishment where it was prepared for burial.

Coroner Burton had in the meantime issued his orders to have the body removed and asked the electric light company not to attempt to repair the break or interfere with the wires until the switch could be examined into. He also made an examination of the boy's injuries and got such other information necessary to explain all of the circumstances when the inquest is held.

THE FATAL WIRE

Had Been a "Dead" Line and Its Owners are Unknown.

Superintendent Ed Townsend and Lineman Deck Moyer made a careful investigation of the wire that caused young Antrim's death and of the surroundings. They found one end of the line attached to the pole near which the tragedy occurred and round the pieces that had fallen across the C. H. & D. and L. E. & W railroad tracks where they had been cut into several pieces by passing trains, but they were unable to determine where the other end of the line had been fastened.

Superintendent Townsend is of the opinion that the wire was stretched above the tracks and between two poles some time ago to protect the telephone line from becoming crossed with the electric light wires which might sag from above when weighed down by rain or snow. The wire broke at some point not known and fell across the wires that drop from the cross arm of the pole to the lamp above the center of the street.

TOMORROW

The Remains of the Young Victim Will Be Buried.

The deceased was one of Benjamin and Emma Antrim's family of four children, and was a bright lad who was a favorite among his numerous companions. His tragic death was a severe shock to the parents who have the deepest sympathy of many friends.

Mr. Antrim, the father, is a well-known harness maker who runs a shop at Central ave. and Spring street. Funeral services will be held over the remains at the residence, 325 Lemoyne ave., at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and interment will be made in Woodlawn cemetery.

TWO MORE

Raised Bills Were Passed Here on Circus Day.

The fellows who were passing \$1 bills that had been raised to appear like \$10 silver certificates made a good haul in this city. In addition to the two that were passed at Zimmerman's and Riley's saloons, two others have been heard from. One was passed at Adam Stahl's saloon and the other at John Seifried's place, on south Main street.

IN OILDOM.

Two Good Wells Reported From Mercer County.

The Celina Standard says: Two more good wells came in this week to gladden the hearts of the operators in the new field east of town. Well No. 2 on the Felderiser farm is to be one of the best yet opened up. Strange to say, it made no showing of oil until shot, when the oil flowed in a strong stream. The well was shot on Monday. No. 1 on the S. A. Nickerson farm was also shot on Monday. This well promised to be a gusher even before the nitro-glycerine was put in to complete the work of drilling. It made several flows before being shot. Both wells were being gotten ready yesterday for pumping and everybody was too busy getting things into shape to estimate their capacity. Suffice it to say, that the oil excitement is intense, and the operators see fortunes ahead of them even if the price of oil is going off. The next well will be located on the Green farm on the north side of the road.

F.I.S.H at Townsend's.

THIRTY

Witnesses Examined at Celina

In the Investigation of the Dilley Murder.

Millie Quigg, Charles Martin and Clyde McGraw Indicted and Georgia Edwards and Alice Sauer Released.

Concerning the report of the special grand jury which investigated the murder of John Dilley, at Celina, the Celina Observer says:

"The special grand jury met last Friday and examined thirty-one witnesses on the part of the state. After deliberating on the evidence most of Saturday afternoon they found a bill of indictment against three of the five prisoners arraigned for the murder of John Dilley at the preliminary hearing viz Mrs. Millie Quigg, proprietress of the Lakeside house, Chas. Martin, her bar-tender, and Clyde McGraw, her son. The two girls, Alice Sauer and George Edwards who were inmates of the house were released for want of evidence that they were accomplices. The two witnesses, May Galesper and Lillian Peter are still boarders with the sheriff for want of bail. We have indirect information which leads us to believe that the case will be heard in common pleas court some time in July."

Home Boiled Ham at Elmer Crossley's.

FINE PIANOS

Sold by Porter & Son, the Old Reliable Dealers.

Porter & Son are doing more business in the piano line than any music store in northwestern Ohio. They have just sold a magnificent Steinway grand burl walnut case to Mrs. J. A. Paul, of Greenlawn avenue, and a Steinway in mahogany case has been sold by the same firm to James Sorenson, prominent hardware merchant at Findlay.

Muskewellons at Townsend's.

A NEW CLEW

Which May Lead to Arrest of Other Parties.

Pair of Oars Found That Point to the Person Who Threw Dilley's Body in the Reservoir.

Following up the result of the grand jury's investigation which led to the indictment of Millie Quigg, Charles Martin and Clyde McGraw for the murder of John R. Dilley the Mercer county Standard says that a pair of oars found near O. B. Smith's grocery the morning after the murder it is now thought may lead to a definite clew as to who rowed the body of Dilley out in the reservoir after the murderer had dumped it into the water. The oars were taken away without Smith's knowledge, but they were used and an effort has been made to discover the person who borrowed them.

WATER WORKS NOTICE.

All property holders, please take notice that their property will be held for all water used by tenants, as they frequently move without consulting the owner or water works office which makes it impossible to keep the accounts in a satisfactory manner. By order of trustees.

205 1st A. J. MORRIS, Sec'y.

Home cooked Veal Loaf and home boiled Ham at Townsend's.

LITTLE TOT

Travels Many Miles Alone Wearing a Shipping Tag.

Among the guests at the Sherman House yesterday was Lucy Dawson, aged only five years, who had traveled all the way from Russiaville, Ind., to this city, alone. Her parents are both dead and she wore a shipping tag that gave her name and stated that her destination was Waynesfield, O., where she will be taken in charge by her aunt.

Order Groceries at Townsend's.

LARVAE

Of a New Insect Doing Deadly Work.

Whole Orchards Being Eaten Up by Them

And the Trees as Well as the Fruit are Succumbing to the Attack of This Late Arrival.

A prominent gentleman of Lima, who is well versed in matters horticultural has observed, during frequent trips to the country, that many of the orchards look like they had been swept by a prairie fire. Particularly do the quince trees show the effects, some agency which is destroying them root and branch, but later in the season the other fruit bearing trees begin to loose their fresh color and later their foliage.

It now appears that all are similarly effected and the cause of it all is said to be a small insect, which appeared about here for the first time last summer. It lays its eggs under the bark of the small twigs where the bark is softer than on the larger limbs. The eggs hatch and the larvae bore into the wood, destroying not only the sap which nourishes the roots but the limb itself.

The eggs do not hatch until warm weather, after the leaves and blossoms are out so that in the early spring the trees appear to be in healthy condition. No remedy has been proposed yet, but it seems probable that a close pruning of the tree might remove the infected branches and so prevent the larvae from boring further.

The show has brought in lots of country butter and eggs. The Wheeler grocery has good fresh butter by the pound or tub, and eggs by the dozen or case.

3 St

SCHOOL TERM

At St. Rose Schools Brought to a Close Today.

The parochial schools closed the school term today, and a grand display of the work of the pupils representing the different branches of study are now on exhibition, and can be inspected by the parents and friends of the pupils on Sunday and Monday.

Plenty of Veal at Elmer Crossley's.

DESPERATE

Character is the Man Who was Captured Here.

Is Supposed to Have Been Implicated in a Murderous Attack Made on a Columbus Man.

Concerning the man who was arrested here on circus day by officer Thomas Brady, of Columbus, and special officer Hugh Patton, Jr., the Columbus Press Post says:

"William Burke, alias James Geary, was locked up this afternoon on suspicion by officer Brady. Officer Brady captured the man at Lima yesterday afternoon. He is suspected of having been implicated with Joe McNulty, now serving six years in the penitentiary, in the highway robbery of William Whitman, near Milo, on the night of December 14. Whitman was found in a ditch in a serious condition from an assault, and investigation developed that he had been robbed of \$183 and a gold watch valued at \$35.

"McNulty was arrested for cutting Morris Juan a few days after the robbery and when searched at the city prison Whitman's watch was found in his possession and he was convicted for the robbery."

Owing to the rain the 39 cent shirt waist sale will be carried on all day tomorrow.

The Metellus Thompson Dry Goods Company.

VERY LOW

Mrs. F. J. Banta's Condition is Considered Alarming.

DANCE TOMORROW NIGHT.

If the weather is pleasant tomorrow evening there will be a dance in the pavilion at McCullough's park.

Reap the Benefits of Saturday Evenings Low Prices.

One of Saturday's Chief Attractions will be a

Special Sweeping Hosery and Underwear Reduction.

Women's Hosery Reduced!

For Women's 40c Fine Gauze Sea Island Cotton Stockings that do not burn the feet; drop stitch, polka-dot. 19c 35c For Women's 50c and 65c Extra Little Thread Hosiery, polka-dot and floral designs, 20 styles; also splendid quality lace Hosiery.

Men's Hosery Reduced!

Gents' Fancy Half Hose... 12c. Gents' Russet Half Hose... 15c. Gents' Polka-Dot Half Hose.... 25c.

Muslin Underwear.

Here's the big news again: 10 cent Drawers, 10 cent Corset Covers and 25 cent Night Gowns.

You know we bought enough for, as we thought, the season, but had to buy more because you bought it so fast;

and will buy more again if you want it after June.

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peared about here for the first time last summer. It lays its eggs under the bark of the small twigs where the bark is softer than on the larger limbs. The eggs hatch and the larvae bore into the wood, destroying not only the sap which nourishes the roots but the limb itself.

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3 St

NIGHT GOWNS.

25c Muslin; V neck; cluster of pleats; ruffle on neck and sleeves.

50c Muslin; yoke of fine pleats; cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.

60c Muslin; four rows of insertion and clusters of fine pleats, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery, and yoke of many pleats and hem stitching.

90c Cambric; V neck, yoke with pleats and hem stitching; neck, yoke and sleeves trimmed with deep ruffle of lace.

SCHEOL TERM

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FIEND

Holds Officers and Prisoners Both at Bay.

Sheriff of Ross County Strings a Brute Up by the Thumbs Until He Consents to Obey.

The Sheriff of Ross county is having a time with Richard Gardner, the big burly negro who was arrested several weeks ago on the charge of assaulting and murdering a thirteen-year-old girl near Austin. Despatches of yesterday stated that Gardner came very near killing two other inmates of the jail in a quarrel over a dinner intended for an insane patient who had been taken to the asylum without the knowledge of the jail cook. Two deputies conquered Gardner with a mace and a revolver and threw him manacled into the dungeon.

His brute strength enabled him to break the shackles from his hands and he armed himself with an iron bar which he wrenches from the stone wall. As one of the men he fought with passed the dungeon, Gardner thrust his arm through the narrow slot of the door and almost brained him. The Sheriff returned yesterday from a trip to Columbus and although he was committed in default of the amounts.

George, better known as "Nig" Williams, a young lad who is alleged to have been guilty of the cowardly act of throwing stones at C. H. & D. trainmen and switchmen, was arrested by patrolman W. S. Mills, charged with using profane language. He is still a prisoner.

OTTAWA